UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22246
20 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
SPANISH

# LETTER DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF ALL STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OR MEMBERS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, CONTAINING A FURTHER APPEAL FOR VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS

I have the honour to write to you about the critical financial situation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Even though the United Nations share is less than a third of the total cost of UNFICYP, receipts continue to fall far short of the Organization's share of expenditures. I have repeatedly expressed my concern about this situation, which is very much shared by the Governments of the troop-contributing countries. It is most unfair that these countries should have to absorb such a disproportionate share of the cost of UNFICYP.

As of the end of January 1991, the accumulated shortfall in the UNFICYP Special Account for the mandate periods ending 15 June 1991 is estimated at $165 million. As regards the current period, only $2.3 million has so far been pledged or received against projected expenditure estimated at some $15.4 million (see annex for details of the current financial situation). As a result, the United Nations has been able to meet the claims of troop-contributing countries only up to December 1980. It is clear that this highly unsatisfactory situation must not be allowed to continue.

The vital peace-keeping role of UNFICYP has been unanimously stressed by the Security Council time and again and its mandate has been repeatedly extended by the Council. The Force continues to make an indispensable contribution to maintaining calm on the island, a condition which is clearly necessary for my ongoing efforts to negotiate a political settlement.

Given the necessary role played by UNFICYP and the precarious financial situation in which it finds itself, I should be most grateful if you could convey to your Government my urgent appeal for a voluntary financial contribution. It is my hope that your Government will find it possible to respond generously so as to enable this important peace-keeping operation of the United Nations to continue.

(Signed) Javier PEREZ DE CUELLAR



READEX
FICHE

Annex

## Financing and financial position of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

In accordance with Security Council resolution 186 (1964) on the establishment of UNFICYP, the costs of the Force are being met by the Governments providing the contingents and by voluntary contributions received for this purpose by the United Nations. In addition, the Government of Cyprus provides, at no cost to the United Nations, areas for the headquarters, camps and other premises of UNFICYP.

Under existing arrangements, the troop-contributing Governments make available to the United Nations troops whose regular pay and allowances and normal matériel expenses they have agreed to pay themselves. In addition, these Governments have agreed to finance at their own expense, as a further contribution to the United Nations operation in Cyprus, certain extra and extraordinary costs that they incur in respect of UNFICYP. Both these cost elements currently amount to some $32.8 million for each six-month period. They represent some 68 per cent of the total cost of maintaining UNFICYP.

The United Nations is responsible for financing entirely through voluntary contributions received from Governments (a) the operational expenditures (i.e. administrative and logistic support) incurred by UNFICYP and (b) certain extra and extraordinary costs incurred by the troop-contributing Governments for which they seek reimbursement. These expenditures are currently in the order of some $15.4 million for the six-month period ending 15 June 1991.

Since 1964, 77 countries have provided voluntary financial support to UNFICYP totalling approximately $449 million. However, the contributions received for each extension period have consistently fallen short of the amount required to meet the direct costs of the Force for which the United Nations is responsible. As a result, the shortfall in the UNFICYP Special Account as at 31 January 1991 for the mandate periods ending 15 June 1991 is estimated at $165 million. The status of contributions received for the latest four mandate periods is shown in the attached table.

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNFICYP SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE LATEST FOUR MANDATE PERIODS AS AT 31 JANUARY 1991

(In United States dollars equivalent)

| Country | 56th 16/06/89 15/12/89 | 57th 16/12/89 15/06/90 | 58th 16/06/90 15/12/90 | 59th 16/12/90 15/06/91 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 250 | - | - | |
| Australia a/ | 50 000 | - | - | |
| Austria a/ b/ | 125 000 | - | - | |
| Bahamas | 500 | 500 | - | |
| Barbados | - | 500 | 500 | |
| Belgium | 121 756 | 156 566 | 156 567 | |
| Brunei Darussalam | 1 500 | - | 1 500 | 1 500 |
| Cameroon | 385 | - | - | |
| Canada a/ | - | - | - | |
| Cyprus | 387 500 | 400 000 | 400 000 | 508 195 |
| Denmark a/ b/ | 125 608 | 125 608 | - | |
| Finland a/ | | | | |
| France | 86 435 | - | - | |
| Germany | 764 394 | 822 589 | 822 589 | |
| Greece | 400 000 | 400 000 | 400 000 | |
| Iceland | 4 394 | 4 394 | 4 394 | |
| Ireland a/ | | | | |
| Italy | 200 000 | 200 000 | - | |
| Jamaica | 500 | 250 | 250 | |
| Jordan | - | 1 000 | 1 000 | |
| Japan | 200 000 | 200 000 | 200 000 | |
| Luxembourg | 4 143 | 4 900 | 4 900 | |
| Malaysia | 2 500 | 2 500 | 2 500 | |
| Malta | - | 500 | 500 | |
| Norway | 305 000 | 305 000 | 304 995 | |
| Pakistan | 1 500 | 1 500 | 1 500 | |
| Philippines | 1 804 | 96 | 96 | |
| Spain | 65 269 | 84 033 | 84 034 | |
| Sweden a/ b/ | - | - | - | |
| Switzerland | 632 911 | 1 055 756 | 1 055 756 | 1 063 830 |

| Country | 56th 16/06/89 15/12/89 | 57th 16/12/89 15/06/90 | 58th 16/06/90 15/12/90 | 59th 16/12/90 15/06/91 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thailand | - | 500 | 500 | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland a/ b/ | 1 361 419 | 1 371 264 | 1 337 137 | 803 965 |
| United States of America | 4 500 000 | 4 337 300 | 4 500 000 | |
| Uruguay | 1 000 | - | - | |
| Venezuela | 2 500 | 2 500 | 2 500 | |
| Yugoslavia | 10 000 | 10 000 | 10 000 | |
| Zaire | 1 000 | - | - | |
| Zambia | 518 | - | - | |
| Total | 9 357 786 | 9 487 256 | 9 291 218 | 2 377 490 |

a/ Governments contributing contingents to UNFICYP.

b/ Payment has been made or will be made by means of an offset against amounts due to the Government.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/960
S/22247
20 February 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 20 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the English and French texts of the Declaration on the Gulf crisis issued on 19 February 1991 by the European Community and its 12 member States (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean FEYDER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Declaration on the Gulf crisis issued on 19 February 1991 by the 12 States members of the European Community

The Community and its member States have taken note with interest of the appeal of President Gorbachev to the Iraqi leadership and they welcome in particular its call for a full and unconditional withdrawal of the Iraqi troops from Kuwait and the re-establishment of the sovereignty and the legitimate government of that country in conformity with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

They renew their appeal to the Iraqi Government fully and unconditionally to implement all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council thus putting an end to the conflict and sparing new sufferings to their people and the people of Kuwait.

They reaffirm the commitment of the Community and its member States to contribute actively, once international legality is re-established, to security, stability and development for all the countries in the region, in an appropriate framework which also takes into account the need for a global, flexible and gradual approach to the various problems of the area. In this connection, they reaffirm their commitment to the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of all the countries of the region. They will continue their consultations with the United States of America and other concerned countries, notably the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

They are fully committed to support the role of the United Nations in promoting security and international peace in the area. They believe that it is mainly for the States of the region to reach agreement on arrangements aimed at ensuring their future security both individually and collectively. The Community and its member States will be ready to play their full part in supporting the efforts of the States concerned, and to complement them with appropriate and convergent action. In this connection, the Community and its member States welcome the fact that, at their meeting held at Cairo on 15 and 16 February, the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) agreed upon a framework for future co-operation. They will undertake the appropriate contacts with those countries. A meeting of the Troika will be held in the near future with Israel at Ministerial level. Other countries, notably the Islamic Republic of Iran, have also an important role to play for the future stability of the region.

The Community and its member States attach particular importance to their political dialogue with the GCC countries. They are looking forward to the early convening of the EC/GCC Co-operation Council.

The Community and its member States attach special importance to their co-operation and political dialogue with the countries of the Arab Maghreb Union.

They will promote the pursuit of a meaningful and constructive dialogue at political level shortly, and will undertake the appropriate contact.

The Community and its member States believe that the Arab/Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question are fundamental sources of instability in the region. They consider that the international community should make renewed efforts urgently to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution. They continue to believe that a properly structured international conference at an appropriate time will provide a suitable framework for negotiations. Such a conference will require serious preparation. They will actively promote the search for a peaceful settlement through dialogue with and between all concerned parties.

With regard to the situation in Lebanon, they express their strong support for the full implementation of the Taif agreement as the means to achieve national reconciliation in a Lebanon free of all foreign troops.

The Community and its member States endorse the view expressed at the Cairo meeting about the importance of efforts by the Arabs themselves to foster greater economic and social development, respecting the principle of sovereignty over economic resources. The Community and its member States share this perspective and stand ready, in full respect of this principle and in a spirit of mutual solidarity, to develop their co-operation with the countries of the region. Their immediate priorities are to ensure the early implementation of their new Mediterranean policy and the rapid disbursement of their aid for the three countries most directly affected by the economic consequences of the Gulf crisis.

The Community and its member States are aware of the need for a comprehensive approach to all the problems of the Mediterranean, Middle East and Gulf region. In this connection, they are willing to explore the modalities for launching a process aimed at establishing a set of rules and principles in the field of security, economic co-operation, human rights and cultural exchanges.

---

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22248
20 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 20 FEBRUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ITALY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to the report submitted on 4 February (S/22194) and in accordance with paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990), I have the honour to inform that since that day the Italian military forces have continued to participate in joint military actions together with the coalition forces in order to secure the implementation of resolution 660 and all pertinent subsequent resolutions of the Council.

Italian forces have continued to attack military targets in the area of deployment of Iraqi troops. Italian naval forces, always in the framework of the coalition, have continued their mission of maritime interception, patrolling and escort in the Gulf waters.

I should be grateful if you could circulate this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vieri TRAXLER
Ambassador

---

91-05539 2271j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/93
S/22249
20 February 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 105 of the preliminary list*

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

QUESTION OF EAST TIMOR

Letter dated 20 February 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to my letters of 28 November (A/45/57-S/21022) and 15 December 1989 (A/45/60-S/21028) and on instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you the text of a note verbale handed to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Australia by the Ambassador of Portugal at Canberra on 11 February 1991 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you kindly arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 105 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fernando REINO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Portugal
to the United Nations

* A/46/50.

ANNEX

Note verbale handed on 11 February 1991 to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Australia by the Ambassador of Portugal at Canberra

1. The Government of Portugal was informed that, on 9 February 1991, invoking the "Petroleum (Australia-Indonesia zone of co-operation) Act 1190", Article 2, a proclamation was issued aimed at commencing the aforesaid act thus showing that the "Treaty between Australia and the Republic of Indonesia on the zone of co-operation in an area between the Indonesian Province of East Timor and Northern Australia" signed on 11 December 1989, has been concluded.

2. On the same day, in Bali, the first meeting of the so-called "Ministerial Council", established in Part III of the "Treaty", took place, with the attendance of the Foreign Minister and of the Minister for Natural Resources of Australia. Apparently this marked, in ostensive and symbolic manner, the starting of the implementation of that "Treaty".

3. The Portuguese authorities have consistently lodged their diplomatic protests with the Government of Australia against the steps that Government has been taking with a view to negotiate, conclude and implement the above-mentioned "Treaty". The Embassy has the honour to call the Department's attention namely to the protests lodged on 19 September 1985, on 9 September and 28 October 1988, and still on 30 October and 13 December 1989.

4. In those protests the Portuguese Government pointed out namely that the negotiation, the conclusion and the implementation of such a "Treaty" with the Republic of Indonesia - a country that has militarily invaded the territory of East Timor and has persisted ever since with its illegal occupation, in defiance of the United Nations Security Council's and the General Assembly's relevant resolutions - constitutes a serious and blatant breach of international law.

5. Besides, independently of such a breach, in concluding and in starting the implementation of the "Treaty", Australia acts in contempt namely of its duties to respect the right of the East Timorese to self-determination, the territorial integrity of East Timor and the permanent sovereignty of that people over its natural resources which are, partially, the object of the agreement.

6. Moreover, Australia disregards Portugal's capacity as the administering Power of that non-self-governing territory and the exercise of the rights and obligations inherent to that capacity, as recognized by the United Nations, which continue to keep the item "Question of East Timor" inscribed on the agenda of their main bodies. Australia is thus further violating the obligations impeding upon it as a member of the international community and, in particular, those undertaken upon ratifying the Charter of the United Nations, of which Australia was one of the founding countries.

Also, Australia precluding any negotiation with Portugal concerning the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources located in the "Timor-Gap's" continental shelf, has infringed the duty incumbent upon it to negotiate with Portugal regarding matters of common interest and shared capacity.

7. Under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General, talks are proceeding concerning the question of East Timor. The concluding and the starting of the implementation of the "Treaty" interferes with and goes against the mediation efforts, tirelessly and patiently exercised by the Secretary-General, aiming at reaching a comprehensive settlement for that question, as provided for by the General Assembly in its resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982.

8. Through the procedures referred to above, Australia has repeated, completed and aggravated the violation of international law and some of the fundamental principles that shall govern the relationship among States.

Portugal, therefore, lodges its strongest protest with the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and restates that it reserves itself the right to resort to all legal means it will consider as convenient to uphold the legitimate rights of the East Timorese.

---